

## REMARKS

The Official Action mailed June 5, 2002 has been carefully considered. Accordingly, the changes presented herewith, taken with the following remarks, are believed sufficient to place the present application in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 7, 14 and 16 have been amended. Support for the amendments to these claims may be found on pages 3 and 4 of the present specification. A **Version With Markings Showing Changes Made** is attached. It is believed that these changes do not involve any introduction of new matter. Entry is believed to be in order and is respectfully requested. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claims 1-9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Hu et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,361,134). The Examiner asserted that Hu et al. teach a stand-alone printing apparatus for transferring one or more digital photographs captured by a digital device to a printable medium, the printing apparatus comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs from a source; image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface for selecting the photograph to be transferred to the printable medium; a print control for producing on the printable medium a pattern associated with the printing page, wherein the user interface is dynamically expandable. The Examiner asserted that the image processing system is dynamically expandable in functionality through the utilization of one or more plug-in modules, and comprises at least one drive for receiving a computer-readable medium comprising instructions for dynamically expanding the user interface, or comprising one or more plug-in modules. The Examiner asserted the plug-in modules comprise a sequence of instructions. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the stand-alone printing apparatus and photoprinter defined by claims 1-9 are not anticipated by

Hu et al. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As defined by claim 1, the present invention is directed to stand-alone printing apparatus for transferring one or more digital photographs captured by an external digital camera to a printable medium. The printing apparatus comprises: an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with the external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface for selecting the one or more digital photographs to be transferred to the printable medium; and a print control for producing on the printable medium a pixel pattern associated with the digital photographs, wherein the user interface is dynamically expandable and further wherein the printing apparatus is capable of calculating the pixel pattern to be printed on the printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

Claim 7 is directed to a photoprinter. The photoprinter comprises an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on the computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

Hu et al. broadly disclose a multi-functional document processing system for faxing, copying, printing or scanning document information and for transferring and receiving document signals to and from a remote device. However, Applicants find no teaching or

suggestion in Hu et al. of a stand-alone photoprinter for transferring one or more digital photographs captured by an external digital camera to a printable medium. Similarly, Applicants find no teaching of an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer readable memory associated with the digital camera.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires the disclosure and a single prior art reference of each element of the claims under consideration, *Alco Standard Corp. v. TVA*, 808 F.2d 1490, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1337, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As Applicants find no teaching by Hu et al. of a stand-alone printing apparatus for transferring one or more digital photographs recorded on a computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera to a printable medium as recited in claim 1, Hu et al. does not disclose each element of the claims under consideration and therefore does not anticipate the stand-alone printing apparatus of claim 1, or as employed in the photoprinter of claim 7.

It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed stand-alone printing apparatus and photoprinters are not anticipated by Hu et al., whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claims 10 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Timmermans (U.S. Patent No. 5,543,925). The Examiner acknowledged that Hu et al. do not teach an ability to store setting and user selections on a removable storage media, but Timmermans teaches a playback apparatus which utilizes a removable memory module which is used for storing user-sourced picture parameter data. The Examiner concluded it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Hu et al. by providing a removable memory module such as taught by Timmermans. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinters of claims 10 and 14 are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Timmermans. Accordingly, these rejections are traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The deficiencies of Hu et al., with respect to independent claim 7 are discussed in detail above. That is, Applicants find no teaching in Hu et al. of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera. That deficiency is not resolved by Timmermans.

Timmermans discloses a photographic film scanning system to generate digitalized pictures from the photographic images. Timmermans discloses a picture playback apparatus for retrieving pictures from a first digital database medium which digitalized pictures have been stored and for storing in a second database medium that second control information for the control of selective adaptation of the reproduction for a plurality of individual digitalized pictures. Timmermans discloses an external control unit which controls the recording and applies optional picture processing to enhance, correct or edit the picture representation. Timmermans discloses the control unit as an external computer and Timmermans recommends in column 6, lines 36-39 an expensive computer system for the control unit is desired because of the complexity of the control and picture processing functions.

To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art, *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). Furthermore, references relied upon to support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 must provide an enabling disclosure, i.e., it must place the claimed invention in the possession of the public, *In re Payne*, 203 U.S.P.Q. 245 (C.C.P.A. 1979).

While Timmermans discloses a playback apparatus for displaying scanned photographic images from photographic film negatives, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion by Timmermans of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on the computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera, wherein the photoprinter is capable of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on the printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing

being independent of an external host device. In view of the failure of Timmermans, alone or in combination with Hu et al. to teach a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera and wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device, Timmermans in view of Hu et al. do not render the presently claimed photoprinters obvious. Moreover, references that teach away cannot serve to create a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 553, 31 U.S.P.Q.2d 1130, 1132 (Fed. Cir. 1994). A reference may be said to teach a way when a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference, will be discouraged from following the paths set out in the reference, or would be led in a direction divergent from the path that was taken by the Applicant, or if it suggests that the line of development flowing from the reference's disclosure is unlikely to be productive of the result sought by the Applicant. *Id.* The claimed invention requires a photoprinter comprising the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. Timmermans discloses the need for an external host device, i.e., computer system, for the calculation and printing of the digital photographs. It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinters are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from Timmermans in view of Hu et al., whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claims 11-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Cheng et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,012,070). The Examiner noted that Hu et al. do not teach an image processing system further comprising template definition and printing, wherein the template definition comprises one or more items selected from the group consisting of photo images, background art, images and text

selection, or comprises the position, size, and physical characteristics corresponding to the items. The Examiner relied on Cheng et al. as teaching a method for defining and printing templates, such as graphics, variable text and images. The Examiner asserted that the ability to manipulate the size, position and physical characteristics of the template, while not mentioned by Cheng et al., is a well-known editing function that would have been an obvious modification to one of ordinary skill in the art. The Examiner asserted that it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teaching of Hu et al. by providing a method for defining and printing templates, as taught by Cheng et al. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinters of claims 11-13 are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Cheng et al. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 11-13 depend from claim 7. The deficiencies of Hu et al. with respect to claim 7 are discussed above. That is, Hu et al. fail to disclose a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera and further comprising an integrated user interface, wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. These deficiencies are not resolved by Cheng et al. Moreover, as defined by claim 11, the present invention is directed to a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of

calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device; and further wherein the image processing system further comprises template definition and printing.

The Cheng et al. reference discloses a digital design station which provides users the ability to dynamically create and modify templated documents and to transport electronically over telephone lines to a printing facility where physical documents can be created with color high resolution printing.

When a rejection depends on the combination of prior art references, there must be some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the references. *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1355, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1456 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The question is whether there is something in the prior art as a whole to suggest the desirability, and thus the obviousness of making the combination. *In re Beattie*, 974 F.2d 1309, 1311-1312, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1040, 1042 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Applicants find no teaching, suggestion or motivation for the combination of Hu et al. and Cheng et al. Cheng et al. requires an external computer system to generate the document to be printed which is then transferred over telephone line to the external printing facility, whereas Hu et al. disclose a multi-functional printing system. As such, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion or motivation for the combination for Hu et al. and Cheng et al. Moreover, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion by Cheng et al. of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. In view of the failure

of Cheng et al., alone or in combination with Hu et al. to teach or suggest a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device, Hu et al. in view of Cheng et al. do not render the presently claimed photoprinters obvious. It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinters are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from Hu et al. in view of Cheng et al., whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claim 15 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Timmermans and in further view of Cheng et al. The Examiner asserted that claim 15 is obvious for the reasons set forth with respect to claim 11. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinters of claim 15 is nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Timmermans and in further view of Cheng et al. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 15 depends from claim 14. The deficiencies of Hu et al. in view of Timmermans with respect to claim 14 are discussed above. That is, Hu et al. in view of Timmermans fail to disclose a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; and wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to store settings and user selections on a removable storage memory medium, and further wherein the



photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. These deficiencies are not resolved by Cheng et al. Moreover, as defined by claim 15, the present invention is directed to the photoprinter of claim 14, wherein the image processing system further comprises template definition and printing.

To establish prima facie obviousness of the claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka, supra*. In view of the failure of Hu et al. in view of Timmermans and in further view of Cheng et al., alone or in combination to teach, disclose or suggest photoprinters comprising *inter alia*, an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to store settings and user selections on a removable storage media, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device, and further wherein the image processing system further comprises template definition and printing, the combination of Hu et al. in view of Timmermans and Cheng et al. do not support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinters are nonobvious and patentably distinguishable from Hu et al. in view of Timmermans and in further view of Cheng et al., whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Robinson (U.S. Patent No. 5,339,172). The Examiner noted that Hu et al. do not

describe or teach an image processing system comprising the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page. The Examiner asserted that it is well known in the art to enhance one or more images from each other on the same page. The Examiner asserted that Robinson teaches segmentation of an input image, and each segmented portion is enhanced independent of the enhancement of other portions. The Examiner asserted it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teaching of Hu et al. by adding the independent enhancement of images as taught by Robinson. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinter of claim 16 is nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Robinson. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As defined by claim 16, the claimed invention is directed to a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating an pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

As noted above, Hu et al. broadly discloses a multi-functional document processing system. Robinson broadly discloses an apparatus and method for dividing an input image into one or a plurality of modes. Robinson discloses a method for reproduction of copies of an original from video image data created, for example, by electronic raster input scanning from an original document and a method of segmenting the input image into one or more

plurality of modes to optimize the image for high frequency halftones, low frequency halftones, continuous tones or line copy, or a combination of the above. Robinson discloses segmentation of an input image, and each segmented portion is enhanced independent of the enhancement of the other portions. However, Applicants find no teaching, disclosure or suggestion of Robinson, alone or in combination with Hu et al. of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera and an image processing system comprising the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page. Moreover, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion by Robinson, alone or in combination with Hu et al., of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the printed page, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. The Examiner has asserted that Robinson teaches that the different type images need to be enhanced using different methods so that none of the images appearing on the document are degraded. However, Applicant asserts that Robinson fails to disclose or suggest the capability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same printed page. Robinson discloses enhancement of a single image generated from the scanner of the copier. The present claim is directed to a photoprinter with the capability of enhancing one or more photos independently of each other on a printed page. In view of the failure of Hu et al. and Robinson, alone or in combination, to teach, disclose or suggest a photoprinter comprising an



input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the printed page, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on the printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device, the combination of Hu et al. and Robinson do not support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinter is nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from Hu et al. in view of Robinson, whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

In the Official Action, claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Timmermans. The Examiner asserted that the reasons for rejecting claim 17 are the same as set forth with respect to claim 10. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinter of claim 17 is nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Timmermans. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claim 17 depends from claim 16. The deficiencies of Hu et al. in view of Robinson with respect to claim 16 are discussed above. That is, Hu et al. in view of Robinson fail to disclose a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed

page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same printed page, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. These deficiencies are not resolved by Timmermans. As noted above and with respect to claim 10, Timmermans discloses a photographic film scanning system to generate digitized pictures from the photographic images. Applicants find not teaching, disclosure or suggestion of Timmermans, alone or in combination with Hu et al. in view of Robinson of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to a digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page and the ability to store settings and user selections on the removable storage medium, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

To establish prima facie obviousness of the claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka, supra*. As such, the combination of Hu et al., Robinson and Timmermans do not support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103. It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinter is nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Timmermans, whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 as been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 18-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Cheng et al. The Examiner noted the reasons for rejecting claims 18-20 are the same as set forth with respect to claims 11-13, respectively. However, as will be set forth in detail below, it is submitted that the photoprinters of claims 18-20 are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from the teachings of Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Cheng et al. Accordingly, this rejection is traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

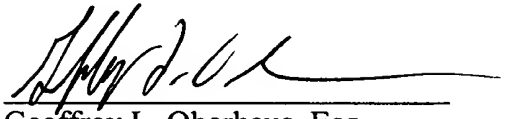
Claims 18-20 depend from claim 16. The deficiencies of Hu et al. in view of Robinson with respect to independent claim 16 are discussed above. That is, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion by Robinson, alone or in combination with Hu et al., of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the printed page, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and generating digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. These deficiencies are not resolved by Cheng et al.

Moreover, as defined by claims 18-20, the present invention is directed to the photoprinter of claim 16, wherein the image processing system further comprises template definition and printing. As noted above, Cheng et al. fail to teach or disclose a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user

interface; and a print control for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photographs; wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing be independent of an external host device. Moreover, Applicants find no teaching or suggestion by Cheng et al., alone or in combination with Hu et al. in view of Robinson, of a photoprinter comprising an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs recorded on computer-readable memory associated with an external digital camera; an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph; an integrated user interface; and a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph; wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page and template definition and printing, and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on the printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device. Thus, the combination of Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Cheng et al., does not support a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103. It is therefore submitted that the presently claimed photoprinters are nonobvious over and patentably distinguishable from Hu et al. in view of Robinson and in further view of Cheng et al., whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 has been overcome. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

It is believed that the above represents a complete response to the Examiner's rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§102 and 103 and places the present application in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and an early allowance are requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Geoffrey L. Oberhaus, Esq.

Reg. No. 42, 955

DINSMORE & SHOHL, LLP

1900 Chemed Center

255 East Fifth Street

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

(513) 977-8623

821803v1



VERSION WITH MARKINGS SHOWING CHANGES MADE

**In the Claims:**

Please amend claims 1, 7, 14 and 16 as follows:

1. (Amended) A stand-alone printing apparatus for transferring one or more digital photographs captured by [a] an external digital [device] camera to a printable medium, the printing apparatus comprising:

an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs [from a source]  
recorded on computer readable memory associated with the external digital camera;

an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph;

an integrated user interface for selecting the one or more digital photographs to be transferred to the printable medium; and

a print control for producing on the printable medium a pixel pattern associated with the [printing page] selected digital photographs,

wherein the user interface is dynamically expandable[.] and further wherein the printing apparatus is capable of calculating the pixel pattern to be printed on the printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

7. (Amended) A photoprinter comprising:

an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs [from a source]  
recorded on computer readable memory associated with an external digital camera;

an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph;

an integrated user interface; and  
a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph;

wherein the integrated user interface comprises a dynamically expandable user interface[.], and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

14. (Amended) A photoprinter comprising:

an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs [from a source]  
recorded on computer readable memory associated with an external digital camera;

an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph;

an integrated user interface; and

a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph;

wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to store settings and user selections on a removable storage memory media[.], and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of calculating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.

16. (Amended) A photoprinter comprising:

an input member for receiving one or more digital photographs [from a source]  
recorded on computer readable memory associated with an external digital camera;

an image processing system for generating an image corresponding to each digital photograph;

an integrated user interface; and

a print control system for generating a printed page corresponding to the digital photograph;

wherein the image processing system comprises the ability to independently enhance one or more images from each other on the same page[.], and further wherein the photoprinter comprises the capability of generating a pixel pattern to be printed on a printable medium and printing digital files, the calculating and printing being independent of an external host device.